

Partly cloudy tonight; to-morrow showers and cooler; light to fresh winds.

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WASHINGTON, SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 25, 1904.

PRICE ONE CENT.

KING EDWARD VISITS WARMLY GREETED BY THE KAISER

Arrives at Kiel Aboard
the Royal Yacht Vic-
toria and Albert.

SALUTE OF 21 GUNS GIVEN British Ruler and Kaiser Embrace and Kiss One Another.

KIEL, June 25.—King Edward arrived here this afternoon aboard his steam yacht Victoria and Albert, escorted by a squadron of four large cruisers and six torpedo boat destroyers.

The King and his escort came through the Kaiser Wilhelm Canal, and Prince Henry went on board the British royal yacht in the lock at the eastern end of the canal to greet the royal visitor, in the Kaiser's name. The Kaiser himself sailed down the bay on the Hohenzollern to meet his visitor and escort the Victoria and Albert to her moorings.

Signals King Welcome.
As the Hohenzollern approached the British yacht the flag signal meaning "welcome" was run up to the top of the Hohenzollern foremast. Within a couple of minutes came the response from the Victoria and Albert in the shape of a flag signal meaning "Best greeting; glad to be here."

The Kaiser, dressed in the uniform of an English admiral, was on the uppermost bridge of the Hohenzollern and waved his greetings to King Edward, who stood on the bridge of the Victoria and Albert, dressed in the uniform of a German admiral, and responded in the same way.

After this exchange of compliments at a distance the Hohenzollern put about and sailed abreast of the Victoria and Albert up the bay to Kiel. Every German warship anchored here hoisted King Edward's royal standard and saluted it with twenty-one guns. Each of the ten English warships escorting King Edward returned the salute with twenty-one guns.

Kaiser Goes Aboard.
With King Edward on the bridge, acknowledging the cheers of the German warships by military salutes, the Victoria and Albert steamed slowly up the bay and anchored near the Hohenzollern. The Kaiser immediately went on board in a steam launch to greet the King personally.

King Edward received the Kaiser on the gangway, and the two monarchs embraced and kissed one another heartily. The Kaiser's visit was a short one and ten minutes later King Edward went on board the Hohenzollern to pay the return call.

The Kaiser and the Empress received him at the gangway and King Edward kissed the Empress' hand with chivalrous courtesy. Soon after King Edward's arrival, the Kaiser and the King went down the bay together on a steam launch to watch the races between the motor boats, held by special desire of the Kaiser, with the idea of encouraging the construction of an improved type of motor boat.

Important Conference.
It has been learned that Kaiser Wilhelm and King Edward will seriously discuss important questions affecting their respective governments in the course of private conferences here.

King Edward's visit to Kiel has been undertaken for the direct purpose of promoting mediation between Russia and Japan. It is well known that King Edward has been working to bring about mediation for some time, but political considerations have prevented him from offering his services as mediator directly to the czar owing to the extremely hostile feeling against England now prevailing in Russia. King Edward's idea is that the Kaiser would be the most suitable person to approach the czar on behalf of England. If England made a proposal of mediation Russia would certainly regard it with deep suspicion, but coming from King Edward through

(Continued on Third Page.)

WEATHER REPORT.

There have been local showers and thunder storms east of the Rocky Mountains, except in the Atlantic and west Gulf States; elsewhere the weather has been generally fair.

Temperatures are very low for the season in the middle and northern slope, and the northern districts west of the Rocky Mountains. In the eastern districts they are quite high, while in the central valley they are about normal.

Frosts were quite general Saturday morning in western Wyoming south-western Montana, and extreme western South Dakota.

There will be showers tonight and Sunday in the east Gulf States, Ohio Valley, and lower lake region, and the western portion of the middle Atlantic States, continuing Sunday and extending to the Atlantic Coast.

TEMPERATURE.
8 a. m. 78
10 a. m. 81
12 p. m. 83
2 p. m. 84

DOWNTOWN TEMPERATURE.
9 a. m. 83
12 noon 86
2 p. m. 89

THE SUN.
Sun rises today 5:29
Sun sets tomorrow 7:39

TIDE TABLE.
High tide today 8:22 a. m.
Low tide tomorrow 1:32 a. m.
High tide tomorrow 6:37 a. m.
Low tide tomorrow 11:32 p. m.

TO RUN ASYLUM WITHOUT TAPE

Zinkhan and Commissioners Give Understrappers a Jolt by Changing Personnel of Force Without Asking Approval.

It now develops that Louis F. Zinkhan, recently appointed Intendant of the Washington Asylum, was taking only a preliminary step toward the elimination of unnecessary red tape from the conduct of affairs at the hospital, when he and the District Commissioners appointed a cook without asking the advice of the resident physician, the visiting physician, the head nurse, or the Board of Charities.

He and the Commissioners have now accepted the resignations of two graduate nurses from the hospital staff, and appointed two other young women to fill the vacancies caused by the resignations. He told the Commissioners such action ought to be taken, and the Commissioners agreed with him. That was all.

Hitherto the resignation of a nurse from the hospital was a matter to be dealt with in no small and frivolous way. The nurse would intimate to the head nurse that she desired to sever her official connection with the institution. The head nurse would then broach the subject to the resident physician, who would communicate with the visiting physician at some length in regard to the proposed desertion.

The Intendant would then be informed in gentle but firm tones that the young woman desired to leave forever the wards of the hospital. After this a letter

from the Intendant, including all the letters from all the other people interested in the matter, would be sent to the District Commissioners, who would obtain the opinion of the Board of Charities on the question.

Finally, as had been expected by everybody, the resignation would be accepted, and all the red tape would be wound up, to be unrolled again in similar manner in appointing a successor to the nurse who had just resigned. Mr. Zinkhan has done away with this, not only in the appointment of cooks, but in the appointment of nurses. He is determined to make the thing a close corporation. "He and the Commissioners" will manage the affairs of the institution in the most approved manner. They want no more opinions from the physicians, nurses, and the Board of Charities. Any other parties would be a crowd.

These little changes, however, are only an earnest of what is to come in the way of changes, upheavals and reforms. It is known that Mr. Zinkhan is contemplating changes in the management of the asylum and its affairs, but nothing much has as yet been made public.

When he is ready to put them in operation, he will undoubtedly find a clear passage. He and the Commissioners are the only ones who have any say in the matter now, and the Commissioners seem to approve heartily of the elimination of red tape. He and the Commissioners have no one to say them nay. The move of reform will go steadily on.

Non-Pensioned Veterans Small "Unknown Army"

The Number of Survivors Who Will Come Under New Law Now Estimated at Less Than 25,000.

Tables were completed at the Pension Office today to be included in the report for the year ending June 30 that show the proportions of the "unknown army"—those men who are eligible to pensions under the new law, but who have never applied for Government aid. It is nowhere near as large as was expected. Though the new law has been in effect for nearly three months, and the Pension Office authorities have been endeavoring to have this class of veterans apply for the pensions due them, less than 5,000 applications have been filed.

It was estimated by members of Congress and the pension officers that there were at least 150,000 of the former members of the armies of the civil war who were unaccounted for on the rolls. Now, however, the estimate has been revised, and it was said today that there are not more than 20,000 old soldiers alive who are not pensioners.

The small number of applications indicates, the officers of the bureau say, that the death rate has been much higher than was submitted to the veterans than has been suspected.

To Invoke Federal Law In the Slocum Disaster

Indictments to Be Asked for Next Week. Canvass of Stricken Parish Indicates That 1,100 Persons Perished.

NEW YORK, June 25.—The number of victims of the Slocum disaster so far recovered is 912. There are still at the morgue thirty-two unidentified bodies. The 100 German-speaking policemen who have been canvassing the stricken parish of St. Marks, will probably finish their task today. The lists already available indicate that those who perished number 1,100.

The United States authorities are at work preparing to place all the evidence in their hands bearing on the Slocum disaster before the Federal grand jury next week. General Burnett, United States district attorney for this district, is going to ask for as many indictments as he can get.

The evidence taken at the coroner's inquest will play a large part in whatever action the Federal grand jury may take. District Attorney Jerome and Coroner Berry will assist the Federal authorities. After the inquest this was decided to be the best plan. Much of the testimony already taken points to violation of Federal laws.

The coroner's inquest will continue on Monday, when the most important witnesses will be called. Captain Van Schaick, in command of the Slocum on the day of the catastrophe, will be called.

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PREPARING TO CARRY FIGHT TO ST. LOUIS

Chairman Jones and District Election Commission Will Journey to Mound City July 3.

Former Senator James K. Jones, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, and Chairman Edwin Sifton and other members of the District of Columbia election commission, will leave Washington for St. Louis July 2. The headquarters of the committee will be established in the Planter's Hotel.

The fight between National Committeeman Norris and the Hearst faction will be fought over again before the convention, the contention of the Hearst people being that there was all kinds of fraud in the primaries, and that the officers of the convention on May 12 were all Norris men, who refused to give any one but members of that faction a chance for his life.

Attorneys have been engaged by the contestants, and papers have been prepared attacking the election of the Norris delegates. While these documents are being carefully guarded, it is known that they cite cases where the voting

PLAN TO SAVE LIVES ON RIVER STEAMERS

Anonymous Writer Would Have Cable Attached Near Water Line to Which Persons Could Cling.

A plan to save lives in case of accidents on our local excursion steamers like that which claimed hundreds of victims on the General Slocum in New York harbor, is what was submitted to District Commissioner Macfarland today by an anonymous letter.

His plan is to have a cable "on each side of the boat, fastened at the bow and stern, and hanging rather near the water, the cables having dependant from it ropes two or three feet in length, with large knots at the ends."

The idea is to give the passengers something to which they can cling until the rescuers come up. It is pointed out that the use of such cables as safety appliances for all excursion boats would cost little, and would not be much trouble.

CITIZENS TO WEAR INSIGNIA.
CRIPPLE CREEK Col., June 25.—The Citizens' Alliance has ordered 3,000 buttons for coat lapels, bearing this inscription: "They can't come back." Every man in the district who is opposed to the Western Federation of Miners is expected to wear them.

MOODY PRESENTS BRONZE TROPHY TO DOLPHIN CREW

President Rewards Gunners for Superior Skill.

BRIEF SPEECHES MADE
Secretary Received by Command of Marines—Salute of Seventeen Guns.

In the name of the President of the United States, Secretary Moody presented to the crew of the gunboat Dolphin this afternoon the handsome bronze trophy won by the men of that vessel for superior marksmanship in the recent contests off Annapolis in April. The prize is a bronze tablet of size and shape suitable for the decoration of the ship's main deck and adorned with a design emblematic of target practice at sea.

The Secretary's carriage was received at the main gate of the yard by the officers of the yard and two companies of marines, and his coming announced by the booming of seventeen guns. Aboard the vessel the crew manned ship and the officers, headed by Lieutenant Commander J. H. Gibbons, received the Secretary as he came over the side.

The ceremony was brief. Mr. Moody expressed the personal pleasure which the award gave him in view of his own use of the Dolphin on trips of inspection to various navy yards in the Eastern coast. He referred also to the purpose of the President in providing the trophies and the historic accuracy of the American marksmen. Commander Gibbons, who received the award, replied briefly.

After the ceremony Secretary Moody was entertained at luncheon on board the Dolphin.

BOARD TO CONSIDER WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY

President Names Evans, Manney, Greeley, Jayne, and Prof. Moore.

The President today appointed a special board to consider the question of wireless telegraphy in the service of the National Government.

The names announced at the White House are Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, Rear Admiral Henry N. Manney, Brig. Gen. A. W. Greeley, Lieutenant Commander Joseph L. Jayne, and Prof. Willis L. Moore.

All the points raised in connection with the use of wireless telegraph in the Japanese-Russian war, and its applicability to the United States under similar circumstances will be discussed by the board.

Further experiments in the use of wireless telegraphy will also be advocated. The Government will establish new stations. The plan has been suggested that the Government have absolute charge of all wireless telegraphy communication on this coast, placing it as completely under Federal control as is the postal service.

THE PRESIDENT HALTS "GLAD HAND" BUSINESS

Going South from here, Dowie stopped at Rockport, Texas, with a view to purchasing Matagorda Island, a tract of 20,000 acres, upon which he hoped to establish a Zion City. He did not buy.

He went to San Francisco, and on January 21 sailed for Australia, where he met his family. He tried to hold meetings in Melbourne, but was compelled to fly from rioting crowds to Adelaide.

Fear kept him quiet for a time, but in an unguarded moment he denounced King Edward. It was his undoing in the end.

EXPLOSION OF TORPEDO BOAT; TWO MEN HURT

NORFOLK, Va., June 25.—While undergoing a test in Hampton Roads the United States torpedo boat Biddle, Lieutenant Marshall in command, had a serious accident.

A boiler tube blew out, perhaps fatally scalding Warren, a fireman, and O'Donnell, a water tender. In testing recently four torpedo boats, in Hampton Roads, the Ericsson, the Foote, the Delong, and the Biddle, accidents of this kind have been frequent, and in each case all of the vessels but the Ericsson.

COMMISSIONERS INSPECT LOCAL TELEPHONE SYSTEM

The District Commissioners, at the invitation of President U. N. Bethell, of the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company, this afternoon accompanied Mr. Bethell on a trip of inspection of the company's system in Washington. They visited the new telephone building at Twelfth Street, between H and G Streets, in which the new apparatus and switchboard have been installed, and inspected the apparatus in the buildings at Fourteenth and G Streets and Fourteenth and R Streets.

RECEIVED BY PRESIDENT.
At 2:30 this afternoon Senator Don Domingo Obaldia, the new minister from Panama to the President was formally received by President Roosevelt in the Red Room at the White House.

JAPS HURL ENEMY'S FLEET BACK INTO PORT ARTHUR



ADMIRAL TOGO.
In Charge of the Japanese Naval Force Now Off Port Arthur.

"Profit" Dowie Honored Not Abroad Nor at Home

Elijah III, Discredited Where He Went to Gather Proselytes and Billions, in Mute Dejection Lands on Native Shore.

NEW YORK, June 25.—Dr. John Alexander Dowie, the Zionist chief, arrived from Europe this morning on the Cunarder Lucania.

Dr. Dowie declined to talk to reporters when he reached the pier. He will probably change his mind before the day is over. With Dowie came Mrs. Dowie, Dr. A. J. Gladstone Dowie, the son, and H. E. Cantel, a deacon of the belief.

Severely Handled.
"The Prophet" since he left the shores of America has received rough treatment from the people to come to his aid and hand out their tithes. This meeting failed and Dowie went to Berlin.

His mode of living was extravagant. His suite of rooms at the best hotel in Berlin, cost him \$40 a day. He made no converts. There was no enthusiasm in Germany.

In London Dowie was guarded. His coming had long been anticipated. His hall he called "Zion Tabernacle." Money did not pour into his lap. One evening when he noticed that he was hailed as "The Profit" he denounced the King. "That I escaped the vengeance of the mob will forever be an incident in English history. Police fought back the people who stood to see him from the carriage in one of London's crowded thoroughfares.

Called "Profit" and "Fakir."
Dowie's popularity in London is attested by the following extract from the "London Daily Mirror":

"When the 'profit' arrived from the Continent on Saturday morning his sole companion was a delicate and beautiful girl of nineteen summers, clad in a blue gown and wearing a white feathery bonnet."

"Dowie, the religious fakir, arrived in London, and at once commenced his crusade. At his meeting he insulted the King, called the Kaiser to book, announced a campaign against Free Masonry and impudently motives and low cunning to the archbishop."

Deserted by Followers.
Elijah III received several of his followers in England, but even the cripples who crawled to the Zion Tabernacle deserted him in his last hours. No hotel would give accommodations to him.

Since he has been away from this country his affairs in Zion City have been administered by the deacons of the "Christian Catholic Church." The members of his half-starved flock awaited his coming and the bulletin he promised to bring to revive the industries of the city on the plains near Chicago.

DISASTROUS FIRE SWEEPS OVER GENEVA

Historic National Catholic Church Destroyed—Many Valuable Pictures Lost.

GENEVA, June 25.—There is no trace here of Kent J. Loomis, the brother of the American Assistant Secretary of State, who disappeared from the steamer Kaiser Wilhelm I just before reaching Plymouth.

The correspondent of the "Morning Leader," of London, who wired his paper that he had seen Loomis on the streets of Paris, confused him with a man named Henry Ellis, who was accompanying Loomis to Abyssinia on a mission. Ellis shared the room on the steamer with Loomis. Ellis arrived in Paris and proceeded via the steamer Oxis from Marseilles.

Charles Collins, who accompanied Ellis as his secretary is ignorant of the place or manner of Loomis' disappearance.

GETS A DIVORCE.
Laura A. Carpenter has been divorced from Thomas B. Carpenter, on statutory grounds. The decree is signed by Justice Anderson.

Best Lumber, \$1.50 Per 100 Feet.
Frank Libbey & Co., 6th & N. Y. Ave.-Adv.

Balk Desperate Attempt of Bottled Warships to Escape.

Russians Lose Battleship; Two Vessels Are Seriously Damaged.

Beleaguered City Now at Mercy of Besiegers. End in Sight.

LONDON, June 25.—Baron Hayashi, the Japanese minister, this afternoon received the official dispatch of Admiral Togo on the fighting at Port Arthur on June 23.

The dispatch follows:

"On the receipt of a wireless report from a picket ship off Port Arthur at 11 o'clock on June 23, that the enemy's fleet had emerged from the port, I advanced with the whole fleet, except such vessels as were away on a special mission. The enemy's fleet consisted of six battleships, five cruisers, and four destroyers.

AN ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE.

"It seemed an attempt to move to the southward, but at nightfall they stayed outside of the port.

"That night the majority of our destroyers and torpedo boats attacked the enemy's fleet outside the port. At least one battleship, of the Peresviet type, appeared to have been sunk. One battleship of the Sevastopol type and one cruiser of the Diana type were seen being towed into port the next morning, apparently seriously damaged.

JAPANESE CASUALTIES.

"On our side the destroyer Shirakumo was damaged in the ward room; three persons being killed and three wounded. The torpedo boat Chidori received a shot aft of the engine room. There were no casualties here. Torpedo boats 64 and 66 were also slightly damaged.

"There were no other damages."

Russian Loss Heavy.

TOKYO, June 25.—Admiral Togo reports a naval battle off Port Arthur on Thursday, in which a Russian battleship resembling the Porosviet was sunk and another battleship of the Sevastopol type was damaged. A Russian cruiser, resembling the Diana was disabled.

The warships in the Japanese fleet, Admiral Togo reports, did not sustain any material damage.

Admiral Togo does not make mention in his dispatch of the fate of the crew, numbering 700, of the sunken battleship.

Like Spaniards at Santiago.

It is presumed here that Vice Admiral Wiltgert, in charge of the Russian fleet, made an attempt similar to that of Admiral Cervera at Santiago, and that his endeavor resulted in the same disastrous way as did Cervera's attempt to escape the American ships which were blockading him.

An attack on the fortresses at Port Arthur by the Russian fleet followed the battle outside the harbor.

A dispatch received this evening says the fight was the result of sixteen Russian warships at Port Arthur preparing to make a dash for the south on Thursday night. They were met by Admiral Togo with his entire squadron and compelled to retreat to Port Arthur harbor.

Minister Griscom Reports.

Minister Griscom, at Tokyo, in a cablegram to the State Department, officially confirms the report of the sinking of a Russian battleship and the disabling of other vessels at Port Arthur by the Japanese blockading squadron on June 23.

He says that the Russians made an attempt in force to leave the harbor and were immediately engaged by Togo's squadron. The dispatch states:

"One Russian battleship was sunk and several others badly damaged. No damage to Japanese fleet."

PORT ARTHUR AT MERCY OF JAPAN

LONDON, June 25.—Admiral Togo, by a brilliant attack on the Russian fleet at Port Arthur, has, in the opinion of military and naval experts, as well as those in official circles, more than regained for Japan that prestige lost by the lack of watchfulness in the Korean Straits which permitted the Russian "Admiral" squadron to creep in and sink two transports and disable a third.

While the details of the fighting at Port Arthur are not yet at hand, there is little question that Admiral Wiltgert, in command of the Russian vessels, driven to desperation, attempted a hazardous escape from Japanese surveillance and failed.

Engagement on Thursday.

According to Admiral Togo's official dispatch received in Tokyo this morning, the engagement occurred on Thursday. The Russians lost a battleship of the Porosviet type—sunk—and had a battleship and a first-class cruiser badly damaged. The Japanese fleet, he says, sustained but little damage.

There is little doubt in the minds of many that Wiltgert's attempt was to